

Levels of analysis (1)	
Individual Level	Important individual make decisions
	Impact of individual citizens
	Psychology of state leaders
State Level	Political and economical characteristics of a state
	Conflict depends on systems at home
International Level	Anarchy and hunger for power= war
	International organisations

International System History (2)	
Peace of Westphalia 1648	Made sovereign states
	Nationalised military (no private)
	Pope market loss
Concert of Europe 1814	(Failed) congress between great eur powers
Scramble for Africa 1870	
Interwar 1919-1939	Failed reconstruction
Great Depression	1929-1939
Cold War 1945-1989	UN 1944
	Truman Doctrine 1947
	Marshall Plan
	NATO 1949
	Warsaw Pact 1955
	Cuban Missile Crisis 1962
Contemporary Int Order 1989-now	

IR Theories (3)	
Realism	Rational unitary actors in anarchy
	Self-help system
	Zero-sum game

IR Theories (3) (cont)	
	Balance of power
	Security-dilemma
Liberalism	Rational non-unitary actors in anarchy
	More than military power matters
	NGOs, IGOs, economic unions, international regimes, etc
	States mutually dependent
Constructivism	Individuals
	Interests shaped by identity
	Elites as biggest actors
	Identity shaped by culture, religion, norms, etc
	"Anarchy is what states make of it"
Marxism	Main actors - socio-economic classes
	Political interest determined by class
	State structure - lower serve higher
	Class conflict defines relations - proletariat vs Cbourgeoisie
	Revolution creates political change
Feminism	Women not represented
	Language

Foreign Policy (4)	
Interests	Situation that governments want to exists, so they are willing to pay a price
Strategy	Use of military means to achieve political aims

Foreign Policy (4) (cont)	
	Alternatively grand strategy - use of all natural resources for political aims
Strategy - persuasion	Diplomacy- discussing matters (bilateral or multilateral)
	Incentives - benefits to a state
Strategy - Coercion	Sanctions, propaganda, covert operations
Sources of Foreign Policy	Individual - leaders and psychology
	State - institutions within national governments, executives/legislatures, public opinion, elections, news, interest groups
	International - geography, relative economic development, national capabilities
Changes in Foreign Policy	Individual - leaders learning, leadership turnover,
	State - domestic regime change, NGOs and interest groups
	International - external shocks, changes in relative power

Hello

